There has been a strong drift of Democratic sentiment during the last fortnight toward Senator Bayard. If the revenue reform people control the Chicago Convention, Bayard is now considered as a very available candidate. His pure recby his enemies. He has another advan-Chicago elected by the District Coases tage. He is a poor man. One observer, in speaking of this point, said: 'I think it would be a good thing to nominate a poor man. It will be easier to collect of Charleston; E. A. Webster, white, of money for Bayard than it would be for a Orangeburg. man who represents merely a barrel."

We trust that such a consideration may be reached in the National Convention as the nomination of Mr. Bayard. He is pre-eminently an able, pure and upright statesman who, we believe, the Democrats could elect President, and in electing whom they would honor themselves and greatly benefit the country.

The political prosecutions have been discontinued by the United States government, and the people of the State breathe frees for the assurance that their friends and fellow-citizens are not to be continually harassed with prosecutions without cause, founded on perjured evidence. The announcement of District Attorney Melton that he had recommended the dismissal of these cases is also reassuring, and we may hope that it evinces a remaining spark of manhood and high feeling, which may yet assert itself and keep him in future from lending his splendid abilities to such work ns these prosecutions have been heretofore. No one blames Mr. Melton for the Court. Even if they were trivial he had the right to have them passed on by the Court, but every right-minded man is obliged to condemn in unmeasured purpose of securing partisan verdicts perjured testimony. It is a discredit to require years of proper conduct or him to efface it. The dismissal of these ca- will be wet again. ses is a step in the right direction, and and inexcusably lost by the conduct of these cases which he now dismisses.

The fears of those who oppose the Educational Bill in Congress seem to us very imaginary. They do not criticise the present measure much, but say they fear it may lead to future political trouble. This is what is familiarly termed borrowing trouble. For fear that a bad thing may come in the future, they pro-It will be impossible for the United States government to interfere in our lo- | cal affairs without both branches of Congress and the President are Republiinterference without the present law as with it. Such interference is imaginary in both cases. The present bill only gives the money out of the federal treasis no federal officer to disburse it. Under it the entire management of the schools-the selection of teachers and tion-is left to the State. Therefore, if we are to have a common school system half supported by the State, it seems to us that it would be very desirable to have the other balf given to the State from some other source. We regret that some of our representatives in Congress are taking counsel of their fears, and opposing this important measure. We hope however, that it will be passed by the House and become a law. It cannot hurt the South and will annually bring ioto this State about four hundred thou-

as President. The Convention, after a any valid reason for their course. Since number of speeches, adopted the follownumber of speeches, adopted the following resolutions:

Miller, of Beaufort, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas it has been the will of an Al-

mighty Providence to remove from our midst two of our most faithful members.

charman, the Republicans have been shorn of their most competent, constant, true and persevering head; one who knew the wants of the party, and always, without fear or favor, maintained them; one who risked all that were dear to mankind at all times for the principles he checked and advented.

he cherished and advocated. That in his loss a vacancy has been created which is difficult to fill, and his

keenly felt.

Be it Resolved, That in the death of Hon, E. A. Brabham, the Republican party of the State, and more especially of Hampton County, have sustained a loss which will be felt and mourned for time to come.

Be it Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to their respective families and that blank pages be left on the minutes of the State Executive Committee dedicated to their memory.

Whipper introduced a resolution of condolence with General U. S. Grant in his recont accident and expressing ap-

preciation of his soldierly qualities and STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET. ninent state-manship. Paris Simpkins, of Edgeñeld, intresluc-

I the following, which was ad pred Resolved, That in view of the embarrassing circumstances growing out the assassination of the late lamented President James A. Garfield and the extremely delicate position is which the present ncumbent President Chester A. Arthur was placed, we, the Republicans of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do heartily endorse, the administration of

gation, while nominally for Randall, will follows: E. M. Brayton, Robert Smalls, in reality cast their votes for Tilden if W. N. Taft and Samuel Lee.

is necessary to secure the nomination for the old ticket is for Mr. Tilden to consent most laudatory remarks and each of the that I be permitted to discontinue all of the old ticket is for Mr. Tilden to consent most laudatory remarks and each of the that I be permitted to discontinue all of them, except a few which upon a reextenance of the party. The only thing A Washington correspondent says: tosl admiration that the party expressed appointed temporarily a gentleman, Mr.

The delegates at large, as nominated,

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. The following are the delegates to

2d District-Paris Simpkins, colored, of Edgefield , S. E. Smith, colored, of 3d District - E. F. Blodgett and R. W.

Boone, both white and both from New 4th District-Wilson Cook, colored, of Greenville; C. M. Wilder, colored, of

Chester; E. H. Dibble, colored, of Ker-

6th District-D. T. Corbin, white, of Charleston; E. H. Deas, colored, of Dar-7th District-T. B. Johnson, white, of

Charleston; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley. The delegates are understood to favor the nomination of Arthur for President.

Enforcement of the Lionor Laws.

MR. EDITOR: We congratulate the friends of temperance upon their victory in Edgefield, and hope that the result of their municipal election will not be of prosecuting cases which were sent up to no effect, for a dry ticket not enforced by the municipal authorities is worse than a wet ticket with restrictions effectively enforced. It requires men in authority of nerve and resolution to enforce terms his efforts to pack juries for the a law where a considerable minority are attempting to defeat it, and if Edgefield upon partisan, and in many instances, has elected such men as Intendant and Wardens, she will see good results come his reputation to have prostituted his from the dry ticket; if not, a reaction abilities to so base a purpose, and it will will take place in the minds of the people, and at the next election Edgeneld

Much good has been effected in Anwe hope it will be followed by many derson by the enforcement of the restricothers which will restore the District tions on retailing spirituous liquors by Attorney to that position of confidence our present city government, and by the and respect which he so unnecessarily punishment of public drunkenness. No dicated in the case is simple. You have man has a right to expose himself to only to give the voters assurance that public view in a state of intoxication. you will certainly bring the whole power The public have some rights, and one of them is that those who desire to walk the streets shall be permitted to do so without seeing men drunk.

When med are taught they cannot appear in public in a state of ixtoxication, then will they begin to guard more against drunkenness.

refuse a good thing at present. and the man who gets drunk only pitied,

so long will drunkenness continue. This much we say in defense of the ordinance of the City of Anderson against drunkenness, and in explanation of why can, and if they are Republican they a good many cases of drunkenness are given full power, if he thinks it necessar could pass a new bill as easy or easier if could pass a new bill as easy or easier if tried by the Mayor. The law is enforced, the present bill is defeated as they could and it is a rare thing to see a man amend the present bill if it becomes law, intoxicated upon the streets of The circular concludes as follows: There is just as much danger of federal Anderson. The enforcement of this law has been the cause of reformation of some, and cases of drunkenness are not near so frequent now as they were a ury to our State common schools. There law, whether it is restriction or prohibition, be enforced, and the temperance cause will receive an impetus which will do more towards bringing about the reeverything pertaining to its administra- sult that all temperance workers desire,

> against public drunkenness, will have a tendency to make drunkenness more disreputable, and society will be more interested in the enforcement of the law after seeing its results.

Colonel Cash's Appeal.

CASH'S DEPOT, S. C., April 18, 1884. Editor Columbia Register: There is now and will be great destitution and sufferand will be great destitution and suffering among the poor people of Chestefield County, and already there is a cry for bread. I foresaw what was to be our situation and made arrangements with bankers in your city for a loan of \$5,000, that I might be in condition to assist those in need; but after my son shot the policeman, "Palmer & Son" broke their engagement with me without assigning as President. The Convention after a gay valid reason for their course. Since ter where I supposed money could be borrowed) to obtain a loan, but our bankers seem "bomb proof" against all my applications. I now appeal to the readers of your paper, and beg the loan of \$100 or \$500 or \$1,000. My note or whereas it has been the will of an Almighty Providence to remove from our midst two of our most faithful members, to wit: Hon. E. W. M. Mackey and twery dollar borrowed shall be returned (with interest) before the end of the present year, and every dollar borrowed with interest of the present year, and every dollar borrowed with the present year. er I or my son ask for mercy or pity. We ask for nothing but Justice and we can obtain that in Chesterfield "without money and without price."

E. B. C. CASH. - A stone was recently picked up by created which is difficult to fill, and his counsel and tact of leadership will be keenly felt.

Be it Resolved, That in the death of Hon E. A. Brabham, the Republican store brought 685.

An end at last to the Iniquitous Political

the department, urging that these cases been sitting alone, would have resulted could not all be tried, and requesting in a conviction of the accused. Convic amination of the cases might be found most meritorious. With a view of dethat spoiled the good effect was the mu- termining that fact the Attorney General different parts of the State and select were elected and the convention adjourn | This was done at the April term, 1882. and all the other cases were discontinued by leave of the department. The result was that there were at that term one onviction, one acquittal, one plea of guilty, and in all the other cases tried

the juries failed to agree.

In the Fail of 1882 I requested the permission of the department to continue the cases on the docket. They have continued there to this day. cases, give me leave to say, had reference solely, it is true, to elections for members f Congress of the United States, but at that time, under the law of this State, the same box was used and the same ticket was used on which the persons to the election of the national officers without, at least, appearing to make inquiry into the election of officers of the State say that the purpose of the Government vas to inquire as to the national election, at that time and at all other times declaring, both in words and in actions, that the Government of the United States did not undertake to interfere in any vay with the local affairs of the State. There is no warrant of law in so doing and it did not desire so to do.

The Legislature of this State in 1882

eparated the State and Congressional lections, separated the boxes and sepaated the precincts and managers so that investigations might be had without even the semblance of interfering with maters pertaining to the State.

Mr. Meiton then read a circular which and been addressed to him by Attorney. General Brewster of October 31, 1882, in which specific instructions are given the United States Attorneys concerning certain of their duties in respect to the elections at which Congressmen are chosen.

The circular among other things says : By Section 1,982 you are authorized and equired to institute prosecutions against ill persons violating any of these penal provisions, (included in Chap. VII, title "Crimes,") and to cause such persons to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed for trial before the proper Court. This man-date clothes you by just implication with all needed conservative and executive power. It is your right and duty not nly to use all proper means for the detection of a completed crime, but also to vent its violation. * * nain purpose of these laws is to secure perfect freedom to voters in exercising their right, your first effort will be directed to that end, and the preparation inof the law to their relief and every violation of their rights will be reported to you; for every voter knows when his freedom is assailed by force, threats, intimidation, or ortherwise, as described in Sections 5,511 and 5,520, and no voter willingly suffers rich degradation. You

voters, to prevent unlawful voting, to prevent changing of the poll lists and to prevent illegal omissions and acts by the officers charged with the conduct of the election, which would affect the result of the election, the District Attorney is Commissioners and to take such steps as will insure a speedy trial in such cases. there is occasion in your District for the observance of these directions, or any of them, you will so report and proceed at once to act on them. If in your judg-ment there is no occasion for their ennot near so frequent now as they were a ment there is no occasion for their enfew months ago. We then say, let the forcement, you will so report, stating such facts as lead you to that conclusion, and unless otherwise directed will not be

expected to observe the same." I have to say, continued Mr. Melton, do more towards bringing about the result that all temperance workers desire, than can be effected in any other way.

The enforcement of the laws, not only against violations in retailing, but against public drunkenness, will have a out my efforts and the Attorney General's out my efforts and the Attorney-General's most ready co operation in the discharge of my duty. Officers have been appoint-ed specially charged with most of the duties here described and they have done

in the matter I suppose what they could. At the last term of the Court the cases again came up for trial. They were brought under these specific directions ontained in the circular I have read, and they terminated with the same result—mistrials, I am now persuaded—thoroughly convinced—that in the present condition of public sentiment of a large proportion of the people of this State, convictions in these cases are im-possible, and because I am so convinced I have deemed it proper-indeed my duty-to the Government as well as to the people of the State, to represent the matter as it is to the Attorney-General of the United States. This I did in February last, my friend, the assistant District-Attorney, the Hon. R. B. Car-penter, on an official visit to Washington having conveyed to the Attorney General my judgment and recommendation in I have received a letter from the Attorney-General, dated March 15, 1884, which I will read:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1884. S. W. Melton, Esq., United States Attorney, Charleston, S. C.—Sir: R. B. Carpenter, Esq., one of your Assistant Attorneys, who has been here for several days in conference with the examiners of the Department of Justice, reviewing the evidence against the Deputies of late Marshal Blythe, of South Carolina; with a view to present these cases to the grand jury, has stated to me that you are of opinion that the public interests would not be subserved by the further prosecution of cases against persons charged with violatin of the election laws. laws. He says, moreover, that you de-sire instructions in the premises.

Judge Bond: "Mr Clerk discontinue Ex-Judge A. G. Magrath, who was

general counsel for the accused in the election cases, rose at the stage of the At the opening of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judges Bond and Bryan being on the Bench, U.S. District Attorney Melton announced to the Court that he had a motion to make with reference to the cases on the calen. dar charging violation of the election where he bases his action in discontinu tions have not resulted because there has upon which, to have a conviction. As to the long homily from the Attorney Gen-eral we have nothing to do with that. I should have much preferred if my friend. the District-Attorney, and I say friend advisedly,) had sent this circular back know my duty without being dictated to by you, and in this matter these prose cutions are discontinued because they are indicting needless injury upon the people The cases were stricken from the docket by the Clerk of the Court, and the

Judge proceeded to take up other busi-AID TO EDUCATION.

Washington, April 14 - Almost everybody was surprised by the decisive be voted for for State offices were named.

So it was a difficult matter to investigate majority for the Bair Educational bill the election of the national officers with in the Senate. Its friends trust that this will have a favorable effect in the house. I am confident that the bill will have 5th District-C. C. McCoy, white, of and County governments. I need not streamous opposition in that body from two classes of representatives. One class comprises the ultra republican sectionalists who pretend that they are not willthe expenditure of the appropriation. The other class is composed of Southern men, who cherish notions of States rights to which the bill is repugnant. This latter class is small, but a representative of it happens to be the Chairman of the Committee on Education, a position that will make his opposition more effective than it otherwise could be. I refer to Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina. I asked him what the prospects of said: "I really do not know. The

has never come before our committee. am opposed to it and believe I could kill it in the committee if I wanted to oppose it by that method. But if Mr. Willis of Kentucky chooses to take charge of it in the committee and push it through, perhaps no serious opposition will be offered and it may be reported favorably to the House. Then I shall

What are your objections to the bill?" "I have many. In the first place, I don't believe this is a proper subject for federal legislation. Education is the duty of the individual. It may extend beyond the limit of personal responsibility to the State, but beyond the State it has no business to go for aid. Then, like. It requires the strictest account to be given in frequent reports from the governor of each State as to the manner expending the federal appropriation, the apportionment of it between whites and blacks, the number of pupils, the These reports go to the Commissioner of Education. He then makes from them a report to the Secretary of the Interior who lays the matter before Congress with The bill will not lighten the suit me. burden of the school systom on our peo-ple for no State can receive from the fedtion, then will they begin to guard more against drunkenness.

As long as alcohol alone is censured, and the man who gets drunk only pitied, related to prevent unlawful combinations to violate the rights of voters, to prevent unlawful voters, to prevent unlawful voters, to prevent unlawful voters, and that it is sufficient for all to give such assurance and make it good."

After urging upon the District Attorney to exert himself to prevent unlawful combinations to violate the rights of voters, to prevent unlawful voters, and that it is sufficient for all to give such assurance and own people. Confessedly the main object of the bill is to educate the negroes. I believe they are receiving their just share of the school fund in the Southern States, and that it is sufficient for all to give such assurance and own people. Confessedly the main object of the bill is to educate the negroes. eral fund more than it raises from its their educational needs at present,"

"When you say you are opposed to the bill, de you mean the Biair bill or the general theory it embodies ?' "I am opposed to any bill to give national aid to education. The Willis

bill now before my committee is better than the Blair bill, but I am opposed to anything of the kind." "Do you think many of the Southern members agree with you?" "I believe the general sentiment among them is favorable to some bill on this question. I have heard but one other Southern Congressman express opposition to the principle. That was Mr. Tillman,

of South Carolina Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, who is enthusiastic on this subject says: "I am confident that the bill will pass the House." Mr. Willis will have charge of Mr. Willis will have charge of the Blair bill in committee and in the

House. General Dibrell, of Tennessee, thinks there will be very few Southern votes

against the bill. Mr. Clements, who has done much work for this cause since he entered Congress, thinks the only trouble will be in getting a hearing for the bill, but thinks that will be overcome, and the bill passed at this session.

Senator Brown and Senator Colquit say that the bill might have been made but it is a good measure as it stands, and will be of incalculable benefit to the South. Senator Blair, after the most in defatigable labor for his bill in the Senate, has turned his attention to the House He has received the most encouraging assurances from representatives of both parties and all sections. The general disposition of the friends of the bill is to pass it without amendment. If it i changed in the slightest particular there is danger of starting back and forth be tween the Houses, and finally letting it fall through. Senator Blair figures that the total sums for the various States during the eight years for which the seventy-seven millions provides, will be as folllows:

Alabama, \$5,201,000; Arizona, \$60,-Alabama, \$5,201,000; Arizona, \$60,000; Arkansas, \$2,434,000; California, \$604,000; Colorado, \$120,000; Connecticut, \$340,000; Dakota, \$50,000; Delaware, \$252,000; Florida, \$960,000; Jeorgia, \$6,240,000; Illinois, \$1,740,000; Indiana, \$1,320,000; Iowa, \$560,000; Kansas, \$479,000; Kentucky, \$4,180,000; Louisiana, \$3,820,000; Maine, \$264,000 Louisiana, \$3,820,000; Maine, \$264,000; Maryland, \$1,780,000; Massachusetts, \$1,144,000; Michigan, \$764,000; Minesota, \$400,000; Mississippi, \$4,500,000; Missouri, \$1,495,000; Nebraska, \$132,000; Nevada, \$48,000; New Hampshire, \$160,000; New Larger \$630,000; New Maryland, Mar 000; New Jersey, \$630,000; New Mexi-co, \$680,000; New York, \$2,625,000; North Carolina, \$5,566,000; Ohio, \$1,582,000; Oregon, \$85,000; Pennsylva-nia, \$2,736,000; Rhode Island, \$297,000; outh Carolina, \$4,428,000; Tennessee \$4,920,000; Texas, \$3,800,000; Utah, \$100,000; Vermont, \$190,000; Virginia, \$5,160,000; Washington, Territory, \$40,-000; West Virginia, \$1,000,000; Wisconsin, \$660,000.

- Thomas J. Davis, of Beech Island South Carolina, is writing a life of John

— A philosopher's idea of happiness:
Happy is the man who eats only for hunger, drinks only for thirst; who stands on his legs, and lives according to reason, and not according to fashion; who provides for whatever is necessary and useful, and expends nothing for estentation and norm.

at the office of the News and Courier yes-terday afternoon. He was interviewed the Cashes, the interrogatories being

er it is true that when you went to Col. E. B. C. Cash's house to arrest Boggan -tead of doing your duty you got drunk Col. Ca-b's whiskey, as it has been equently charged!
Sheriff Spofford: I don't pretend to

da. I received a letter from him in Meridan, Miss., about two weeks ago. In that letter he first alluded to his being unjustly censured, and said that be was sorry toat I had been put to any trouble on his account. He said that when the letter reached me he would be a long way from Meridian. He also said that if he was given an impartial jury he would be at Cour: to stand trial. luis at any rate was the impression made know how he got away, nor when he left. It is hard to tell whether Boggan will come back to stand his tria!. I think he could be convicted by a Chesterfield jury if the evidence in the case should warrant his conviction. That's my honest opinion in the matter.

About the time of the murder of Richards I was taken sirk. The only time I have seen Col. Cash was the day after the killing of Richards, when I went down to his house to arrest Boggan. I did not see Boggan, but was told by the Colonel that for the present Boggan

No. I don't think I got drunk at Cash's house, the fact is Cash had no whiskey when I was there. I had a little out in my buggy and told the Colonel about it, when he said that he had none to offer me and he went out to my buggy and took a drink of mine. I saw no evidence of intoxication anywhere. I went home from Col. Cash's and was sick. I am troubled with dyspepsia an I rheumstism. I had a plan for securing he arrest of been successful had I not been interfered with. I do not blame Governor Thomp son for the course he pursued in this matter, but my plans did not work out because they were not allowed time. first plan for the arrest was to put two men on the train on the Cheraw and Darlington Road and run them up and the road for several days. I had beard that Boggan had been seen at the depot, and my idea was that if he should show himself at the depot while my dep-

uties were on the train, it would be an easy thing to take him. If this plan failed I intended to raise a sufficient posse to go down and surround Cash's house and capture him, and I think I would have succeeded in my purpose. I was just about getting ready to go down on the Mouday after the Sunday on which Col. Cash was arrested, but I heard that the State constabulary were on the ground and I gave up my intention. I was satisfied that it would now be utterly useless to attempt to capture Boggan in the l'ee Dee swamp with a passe knows every foot of it and I had been informed that he had videttes on post all the time. I was also pretty well satisfied that nothing could be mentioned in Che raw about getting up a posso but that Cash would be informed of it in a few minutes. So I had to proceed with caution, and did not intend to make known my course of action. In reference to this

kindly treated Sheriff Spofford spoke frankly and without the least embarrassment. ever may have been his condition on the day he is said to have taken a toddy with Colonel Cash he certainly was not drunk up to a late hour yesterday afternoon and apparently had no notion of getting into that condition.

matter I think I was unjustly and un-

"A Breeze" in the Bouse.

Washington, April 18.—In the House, on motion of McMillan, of Tennessee, the bill limiting to two years the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating internal revenue laws was taken up for consideration.
White, of Kentucky, took advantage

of the brief debate on the bill to criti-cise the action of the Springer Committee in stopping the investigation of the char-ges against Governor Murray, of Utah. The man under investigation had said he was not guilty and called upon Justice Harland and Speaker Carlisle to testify to his good character. Thereupon the investigation had ceased; and not only that, but the committee had proposed to investigate his (White's) character. He reiterated his charges against Murray-the man whom Mrs. Hayes had appoint-

ed as Governor of Utah.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, called the pigself to the bill under consideration but the House decided that White might be permitted to proceed in order. But White continued to talk in the same strain, when Miller again called him to

The Speaker thought that the remarks of the gentleman were not relevant to the bill

White said that the difference between the Speaker and himself was that while he had been endeavoring to defend the rights of the poorest people in his State the Speaker had been endeavoring to get bills through Congress for the biggest whisky monopolies in the State of Kentucky.
Miller demanded that these words

taken down as unparliamentary.

The Speaker—"The chair desires that
the words should not be taken down, and that no notice should be taken of them. Applause on both sides of the cham-Millerthereupon withdrew his demand.

but insisted that the gentleman should proceed in order or not at all.

The Speaker—"The Chair will endeavor to enforce the rules of the House."

Caunon, of Illinois, suggested that great latitude had been always permitted to members in speaking, and that their remarks were not confined to the provis ions of the special bill under considera-

The Speaker replied that, while of his own opinion, he would not interfere with the course of a gentleman's remarks, but when the point was raised by another member he was bound to decide the puestion in accordance with the rules.

Miller said that he did not raise the point out of any ill-feeling toward the gentleman from Kentucky, but he did object to the time of the House being object to the time of the House being taken up in the settlement of differences which one member of Congress might have with some other one. A member had the utmost liberty in debate, and could not be called to account for his utterances, and that liberty ought not to be abused. The House ought not to permit any member to abuse his privilege and say anything derogatory to the character of any map.

White then proceeded in order, and at the conclusion of his speech the bill was - Gen. P. H. Eradley, a member of the Legislature from Abbeville County,

was partially paralyzed last week. - A Philadelphia paper computes that there is a funeral in that city every half hour the year round.

SHERIFF SPOFFORD'S STORY. Election of a No-License Council in

Our annual municipal election took place on Monday last, and resulted in the election of the dry ticket by a mainstration on the Personal Estate of Margaret L. Parker, deceased. ty, is in the city. In company with the election of the dry ticket by a ma-Sheriff Rowan, of Columbia, he called jority of thirty five votes. The whole number of votes cast was 163. Of these some 85 were whites, 55 voting no license and 30 voting liceuse. The negro voters numbered 78-44 for no license and 31 for license. The officers elected are as follows: Intendant, Capt. Lewis Jones; Reporter: Sherid Spedord, you have Wardens, J. M. Coth, O. P. Cheatham, the letter published in the Neurani A. S. Tompkins and Edward Glover, see this morning about your having They will probably be every in on Mon-And thus Edgefield is about received a letter from Bergan Cash while day next. And thus Edgefield is about in his way to Canada. Now I want you to try the experiment of no license to tell me all you know shout Boggan: God grant that it may result in her in-where he is, why you didn't arrest him creased bondr and prosperity.—Edgefield before he field from the State, and wheth: Advertiser, April 17.

- A shower of blood fell in a yard in Chatham county, N. C., last week spattering the surface for a space of about twenty feet. The day was perfectly clear. Analysis shows that the substance was ouch for Boggan Cash's being in Cana undountedly blood. Where it came from nobody knows.

- Mrs. Dr. Ligon, of Bradley's, Abbe wille County, who was so badly crushed by the cyclone that passed over that place some time ago, died on April 13. Her limbs were broken in three or four places, her collar bone was shattered and she was otherwise terribly mangled

mer and habitual drunkard of Cambridge Md., was in the babit of beating his wife on my mind by what he wrote. I don't Last week he threw her down and drew a knife to cut ber threat, whereupon hi head with a stick, killing him instantly

— The wife of Timmons Alston, colored, of Society Hill, left her house on last Friday to get wood, and locked in three children, aged two months, three and four years. In a few minutes the house was on fire, and the three children were burned up, together with everything e se in the house.

— Alexander Gordon, white, and a

negro named Darby went out turkey hunting together Monday, near Lanes Depot. They secreted themselves in the tushes some distance apart and began yelping. Each mistook the other for a turkey. Gordon fired and shot the negro in the head, killing him instantly. - Eli Patton, one of the best farmers on the French Broad, whose home was between Hendersonville and Brevard. went into a stable last week where he kept a Jersey bull and was so severely

ANNOUNCEMENTS. For School Commissioner.

To the Voters of Abdreson County:
Grateful for the confidence reposed in me hitherto, and hoping to merit the same in the future, I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of School Commissioner, subject to the regulations of the Democratic party.

R. W. TODD. R. W. TODD.

The friends of Col. J. G. CLINKSCALES, of Williamston, respectfully announce him as a suitable man for the effice of School Commissioner of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Commissioner. We are authorized to announce Capt. B. F. DUNCAN as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing dection—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of Capt. DAVID OWEN, of Hopeweil Township, beg leave to announce him as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of T. M. NELSON, of Savannah Township, nominate him as a candidate for Coun-ty Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party. For Coroner.

The many friends of J. WILLETT PREVOST take pleasure in announcing him as a candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the action of the Democratic party. the Democratic party.

The friends of R. Y. H. NANCE respectfully nominate him as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of JOHN H. JONES, of Varennes Township, respectfully annuance him as a suitable man for the office of Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election—subject to the action of the Democratic matter. The many friends of WM L. Rol.T. of Hope well Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anderson

For Sheriff.

County at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The friends of JAMES H. McCONNELL rety-subject to the action of the Pemocratic party.

The many friends of B. F. DA'US respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election, subject to the action of the Penocratic party.

The friends of Capt. C. S. REATY heg leave to announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

See Clock of County

For Clerk of Court. The friends of Col. M. P. TRIBBLE respectfully announce him as a candidate for Clerk of Court at the approaching election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of JOHN W. DANIELS nominate him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court for Anderson County—subject to the action of the Democratic party. For County Treasurer.

For County Treasurer.

The many friends of WILLIAM MeGUKIN respectfully announce him as a candidate for Treasurer of Anderson County-subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of WM. F. COX, of Belton, respectfully nominate him as a candidate for Treasurer of Anderson County-subject to the decision of the Permocratic primary election.

The many friends of W. H. FREESON present him as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of Mr. THOMAS S. CHAY-TO. Treasurer—subject to the Democratic for County Treasurer—subject to the Democratic nomination. Thoroughly competent, reliable and courteous, he will, if elected, make our County an excellent and acceptable Treasurer.

The undersigned announces himself a candidate

The undersigned announces himself a candidate of County Treasurer, subject to all requirements nade by the Democracy of the County.

J. FEASTER BROWN.

For Judge of Probate. The friends of T. C. LIGON respectfully an-nounce him as a candidats for re-election to the floor of Judge of Probate for Anderson County at he next election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

A Word to my Anderson Friends. HAVE been detained at this place for HAVE been detained at this place for the last three weeks, having been quite overwhelmed with Piano work; but I am "on the war path," and will be in Anderson very shortly. Please leave or-ders with J. A. Daniels, Esq. E. W. LINEBACK. Morganton, N. C., April 14, 1881—1

April 10, 1884

THANKS!

To the People of Anderson!

FOR a liberal patronage given me for fifteen years at my old Stand. I have moved to the opposite side of the Square, McCULLY BUILDING.

Where I shall endeavor to merit a contin-ned patronage by selling at a reasonable profit, all kinds and styles of— Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles,

Pianos and Organs, Guitars, Banios. Accordeons, Violins, &c. REPAIRING, as usual. Established in Anderson 1869.

J. A. DANIELS. April 24, 1884

ATTORNEY AT LAW, PROMPT and careful attention will be given to all business enfrastel to his care. Oppick-Up-stairs, in McCally building, over Sharpe's Confectionery.

April 3, 1884 38 3m

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Thornas C. Ligon, Judge of Probate.

not be granted. Given under my hand, this 22nd day of April, 1884. T. C. LIGON, J. P. April 24, 1884. 41. 2

POTATOES.

April 24, 1884-3m

J. A. Daniels has moved to the McCan WHEREAS, Jasper P. Parker has ap These are therefore to cite and admon-ish all kindred and creditors of the said

KEEP constantly on hand the fact lot of LUMBER, which I am east ing at the lowest rates. Orders prompt filled. Call and see me at the Blue Ed Yard if you want any kind of Lumber P. F. KING. Margaret L. Parker, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 5th day of May, 1884, after publica-tion hereof to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

N addition to Fire Insurance, I am top prepared to write Policies insection your property against Windstorms To NADOES and Cyclones at low rates and first-class Companies. Call and see us. J. H. Von HASSELS. 39 Purest Medicines at Orr & Sloss

NEW FIRM.

GREEN & POPPE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT of the PARLOR SALOOR

WE beg to announce to our friends and the public generally that we have form The figure of the first state of the New Store under the state of the New Store under the state of the first state of the first state of the store o STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,

FRUITS, TOBACCOS and CIGARS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLIN, GUITAR and BANJO STRINGS,
BASEBALL OUTFITS, HAMMOCKS,
And a complete assortment of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES.

The centre part of our spacious Store will be handsomely and comfortably fitted with NEW and FINE POOL and BILLIARD TABLES, where gentless

with NEW and FINE FOOL and BILLIARES TABLES, where gentlens can play undisturbed.

The rear section is arranged for the comfort and convenience of all who desirester time a LIGHT LUNCH, RIOT COFFEE, and as the warm season begins in Cream, Cold Lemonade, Soda Water and Cider. No other beverage for allowed in the place.

We shall endeavor to keep a superior establishment, and trust by strict attentional politic treatment to merit a liberal patronage.

Very Respectfully. Very Respectfully, L. L. GREEN, JULIUS POPPE

GET THE BEST AND IT WILL

that he died in a day or two. He is a great less to his family and community.

THIS rule always works, and especially in the purchase of Machinery and Land Saving Implements. We take pleasure in calling your attention to the Celes-

Champion Binders, Reapers and Mowers, For which we are Agents for the Counties of Anderson and Abbeville, South Carolin and we are prepared to offer to the Public either of the above Machines at reasonable prices and on easy terms. The present outlook is very favorable for a large crop of small grain in these Counties, and large amounts of money would be saved each years the Planters by the use of Harvesting Machinery, to say nothing of the great advantate to be gained in saving the Grain Crop in as short a time as possible, thus avoiding das age and loss by wind, rain, &c. Look at our Champion Machines before buying, all we feel convinced we will sell you.

OUR STOCK OF General Merchandise

WE STILL REPRESENT THE DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY'S GINS, FEEDERS and CONDENSERS

And shall have something more to say of their merits as the Ginning We are selling the Celebrated HICKMAN and WHITE HICKORY one and two borse WAGONS, which we guarantee as to workmanship, and we believe to be as got as any Wagon made or sold in this country.

We buy Cotton for Cash, and solicit a visit from all.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Now in Store and to arrive a A FULL STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS. CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES. HAREWARE, SADDLES AND BRIDLES. CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

ALL of which I will sell LOW for Cash or Barter. Give me a call before buying

W. F. BARR.

THE LADIES' BAZAR!

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that I have just opened an ENTIRE KE

SPRING DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &C.,
In the Store formerly occupied by BROIK & MAULDIN. I hereby exter
invitation to all to call and inspect my Stock of— Domestic Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Glaghams,
Special Bargains in White Goods.
Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Velvets,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Insertions, Embroidery,
All Over Tucking, Hose, Gloves, Mits,
Collars and Cuffs, Collaretts,
In fact, EVERYTHING for the Head and Neck. LADIES' UNDERWEAR at

SHOES a specialty.

SHOES a specialty.

Don't forget to examine my Stock and prices before you purchase your spins

HAT. It will be to your interest to call and examine.

JOHN M. McCONNELL.

WIZARD OIL, HORSE AND CATTLE

HAMLIN'S

POWDERS

HILL & HARRISON'S.

"TANGILL'S PUNCH!"

Is the brand of a Genuine Havana-filled Se. CIGAB, for which I have secured agency, and which I claim, for the money, has no superior in the City. I HAVE ALSO A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FANCY GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES, MINCE MEAT, FRUIT BUTTER,

FRUITS, &c. &c. I make small and frequent orders. You can, therefore, always find the

First Door below the Post Office. TERMS CASH.

a) A. P. JOHNSTONE

April 10, 1884

LUMBER, LUMBER,

J. A. Daniels has moved to the Mood building.

28 David Crockett said "Be sure you are right and then go a head," and if everybody now would do the same thing, they would buy all their Medicines from Orr EARLY ROSE, Goodrich, Peerless and White Star Potatoes for sale by A. B. TOWERS.

Windstorms! Tornadoes! Cyclon